

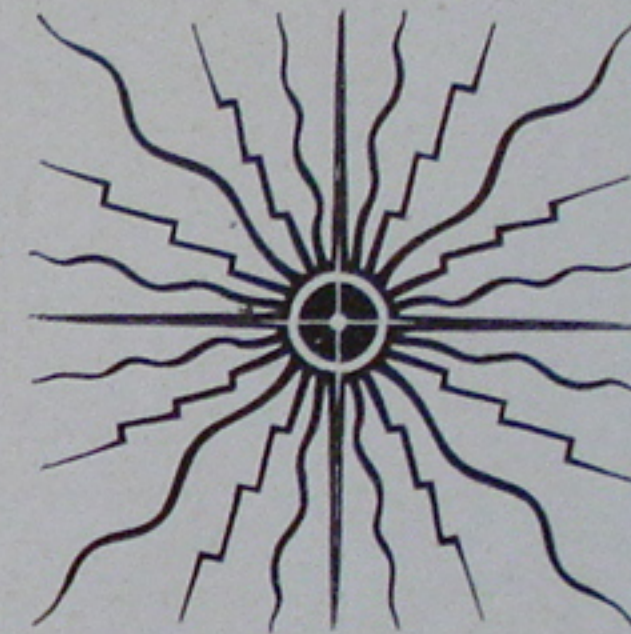
"EURISCO"

**Thompson-Plaster
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Combination Cabinet**

Directions for Installing and Operating

"EURISCO"

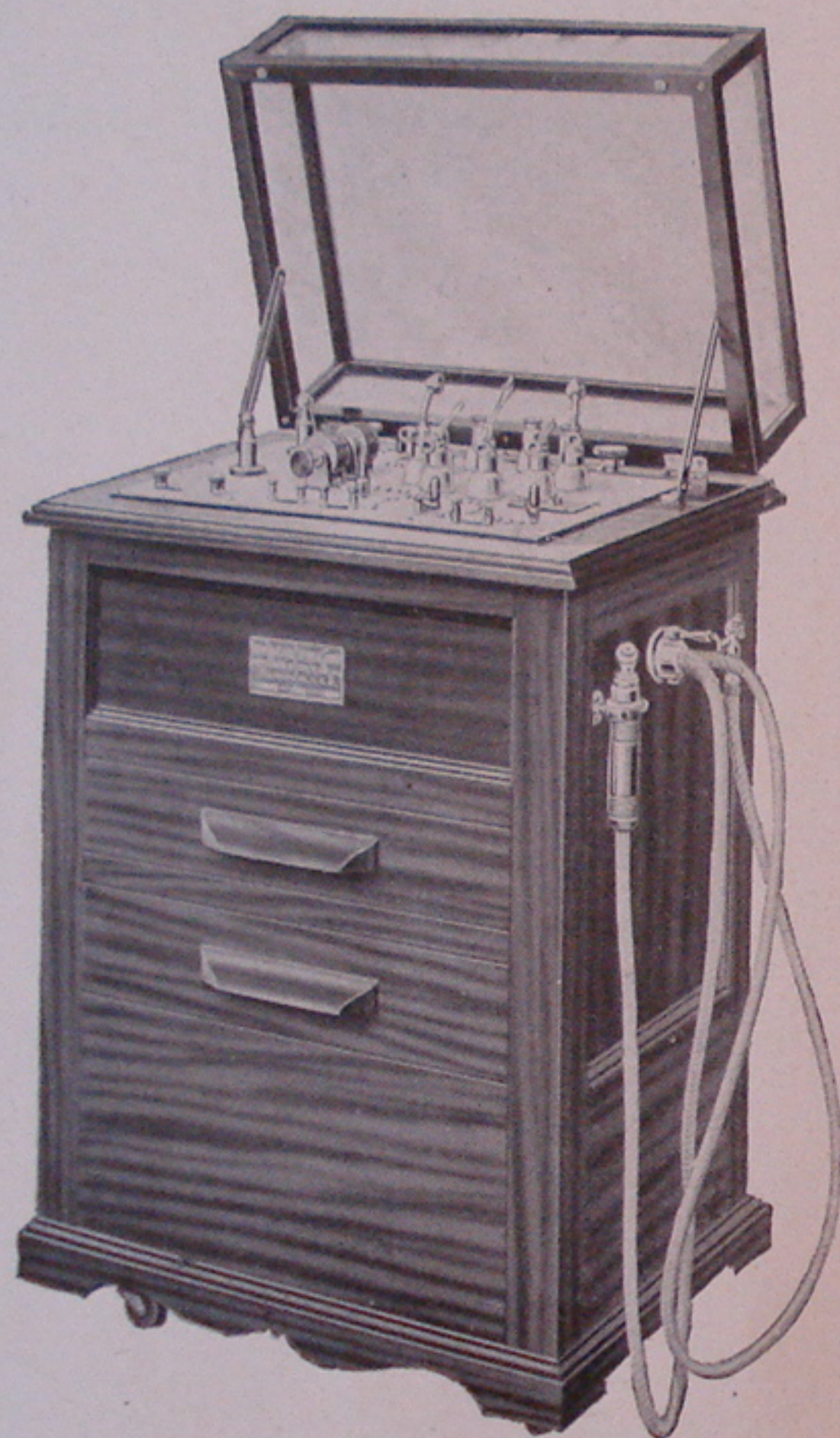
The Thompson-Plaster Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Combination Cabinet



Thompson & Plaster Co., Inc.

Leesburg, Va.

Chicago, Ill.



"EURISCO"

The Thompson-Plaster Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Combination Cabinet

Installing and Operating Instructions for the **THOMPSON-PLASTER** Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Combination Outfit.

The unpacking should be done very carefully, with especial attention to the smaller items, to see that none are thrown out with the padding and paper. There are places in the cabinet drawers for practically all of the accessories.

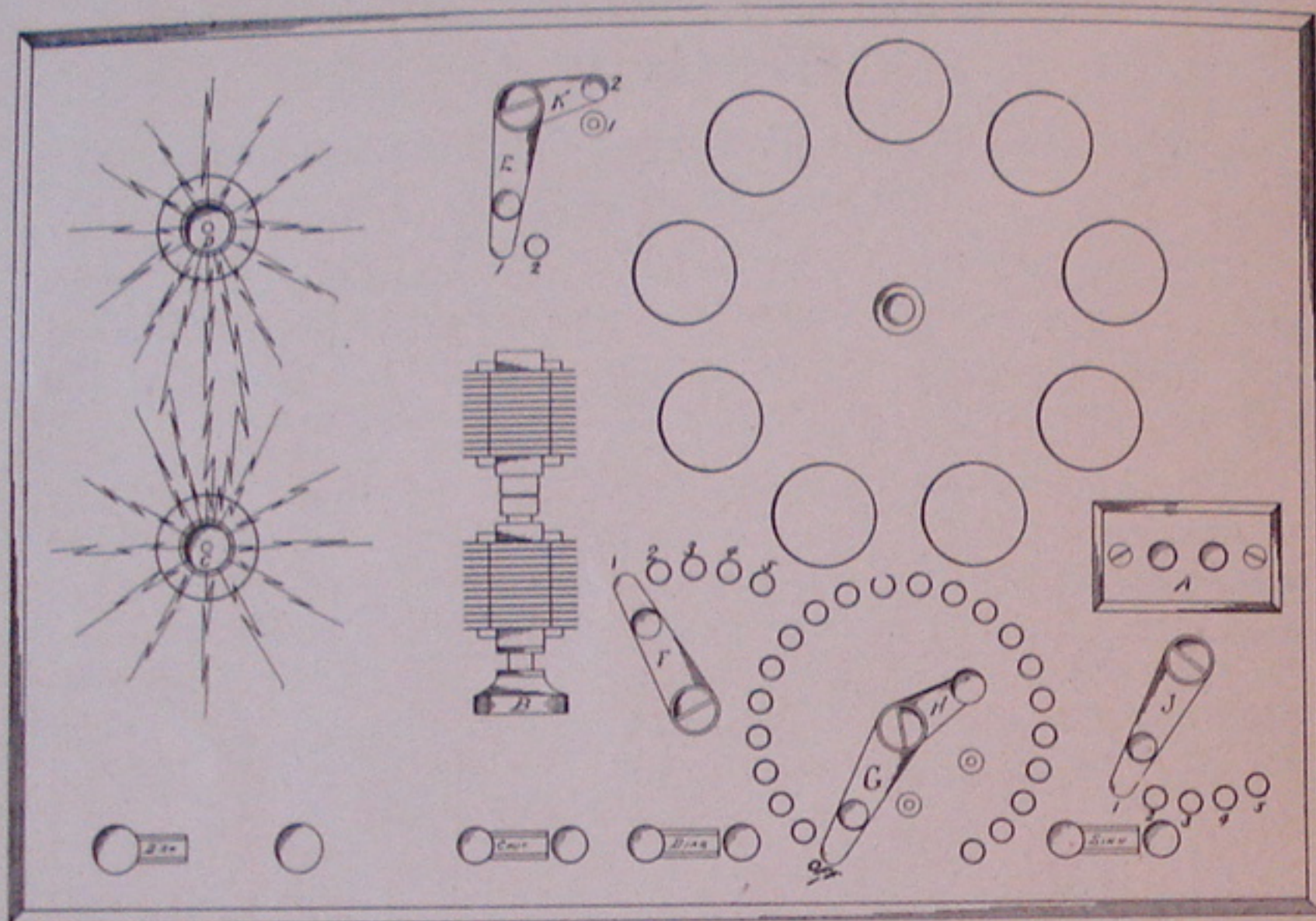
Check each item on the enclosed Packing Slip. Report any shortages at once, *unless not checked* (articles *not checked are not included* with the shipment), and we will give same prompt attention. In case of damages to parts, due to rough handling by the transportation companies, please have their representative go over the outfit with you, and send us a "*Bad Order Receipt*" to enable us to put in proper claim.

The attachment plug on the long black line cord is to be connected to any outlet of 110 Volts, 60 Cycles, Alternating Current. This voltage may vary from 104 to 120 without any appreciable difference in the output of the equipment. The line should be fused for not less than 10 Amperes. If in doubt as to the current available in your office, it is better to consult your local electrician before making connection to line.

* * *

When desiring High Frequency Currents, for use with Glass Vacuum Electrodes, set levers "K," "E," and "J" on point 1, as indicated on drawing of marble plate. The setting of levers "F," "G," and "H" is immaterial when using High Frequency, as they are not connected in this circuit.

Lever "J" is the Rheostat Control, and governs the amount of current entering the machine; point 1 being lowest, and point 5 greatest amount of power.



Lever "E" controls the Condenser, and the speed of the oscillations, or Frequency of discharge will be twice as great on point 1 as on point 2. The *higher the Frequency the smoother will be the current discharge*. The slower the Frequency, the more pronounced will be the sensation of "Electrical Currents" or Sinusoidal, to the patient. The human nervous system can detect oscillations in an electrical current up to approximately 10,000 per second, and, as the *frequency increases, the sensation decreases*. The No. 516 Cabinet has a frequency output of *one million per second*.

Lever "K" controls the length of spark; point 1 weakest, and point 2 strongest setting. Have all levers set as indicated on diagram for Fulguration and mild internal High Frequency Treatments. For external massage set controls on points 2 or over, depending on the volume of current desired.

Setting lever "E" on point 1 and "K" on point 2 will permit of a *heavier* flow of current, whereas setting "E" on 2 and "K" on 1 will give a slightly longer spark. Both levers "E" and "K" on 2 will increase both length and heat of discharge. Advancing lever "J" permits more current to enter the transformer, and the output of *all the modalities* will be increased.

Close spark interrupter points with regulating screw "B," and then open slightly—not over one-sixth of a turn. Connect the heavy black insulated cord on insulated rubber handle to either post "C" or "D." Slip electrode desired in the handle, and *with levers "E," "K," and "J" on points 1*, press Red button on flush switch "A." Regulate strength of current by means of screw "B," or if heavier discharge is desirable, cut off current by pressing Black button on switch "A," advance levers a point or two, and again test current. Always be careful to test the current on yourself first before applying same to your patient, and *be sure to press the Black button on switch "A" when through using outfit*.

By manipulating all three levers you will be able to obtain any desired currents; adjusting Heat, Length and Volume of discharge at will. When the spark interrupter points are closest together the Frequency of the discharge is highest. The wider these points are separated the slower and more powerful will be the impulses, up to a certain point when the voltage of the transformer is not high enough to span the gap, and the discharge will cease altogether.

Never touch any *metal parts* of the outfit when in use. Do not make or break connections with active poles without first cutting off the current at switch "A." Never touch any levers or switches, or attempt to make alterations of settings, with current on, nor when holding an active electrode in the hand; *hold the handle!* Spark points "B," however, may be adjusted with current on.

With a small bit of careful watching you will never shock your patient; but do not forget that a patient once shocked

will be somewhat nervous during subsequent treatments; and, further, the best results are always obtained with the patient's mind and body at ease.



Application of High Frequency

High Frequency Vacuum Tube treatments are indicated generally in Infectious Skin Diseases, and superficial conditions; and Internal Infections that can be reached with electrodes. For this latter work the Insulated Glass Tubes are much to be preferred to the regular variety, (see catalog list in back of booklet), as the current discharge can be located to the desired section.

Always be sure to cut off current with switch "A" when through treating. The pilot light is an indicator to warn the operator when the current is on. Be sure the light is *out* before leaving the cabinet.

FOR D'ARSON- VAL AUTO CONDENSA- TION

Set levers "E" and "K" on points 2. Set lever "J" on point 1. The settings of levers "F," "G" and "H" are immaterial, as they are not connected with the d'Arsonval windings. Have spark points "B" nearly closed, as for High Frequency. (Close them entirely,

and then open about one-sixth turn). After trying the current, and if finding same inadequate, you may increase by advancing lever "J." Point 5 is maximum. Always cut off current at switch "A" before altering positions of any levers.

See that switch "A" is open. Connect heavy maroon cords to posts marked *d'Arsonval*. Fasten one cord to Auto Chair Pad, and other to long nickel plated handle. Have patient sit firmly back against the pad and also hold firmly with both hands to the long handle. Care should be taken that the cords do not touch or even hang near the body at any point. It is well to have the hands supported away from the body so that there will be no danger of sparks passing across; sparks will not only prove annoying, but are apt to burn the patient as well.

Never permit the patient to drop the handle during treatment as a severe burn will result.

The Chair Pad may be used in the reclining position on a table if desired. To obtain the very best and quickest results from the d'Arsonval Treatment, the patient should be made as comfortable as possible, a condition of utter relaxation being ideal, if possible. For that reason, the patient semi-reclining on the pad will derive more benefit than if required to sit up during treatment. Certainly the *position* must depend almost entirely on the *physical condition* of the patient.

Always shut off the current before changing position of patient or control levers, and *never permit* the patient to *drop the handle* with the current *on*.

To regulate strength of current adjust the spark points as for High Frequency. Always remember, that the closer the points are adjusted, one to the other, the higher will be the rate of Frequency or Oscillations, and the smoother the current.

COLOR SCALE MILLI- AMPERE READINGS

To ascertain the amount of current being delivered, in milliamperes, by means of the Color Scale sent with the outfit; have current cut off; break connection from machine to metal handle, and fasten disconnected cord to small binding post on end of lamp furnished. The tip on the nickel plated clip should now be fastened into the clamp on end of long handle, and the clip itself snapped over the brass threaded portion of the lamp.

Seat the patient as before, have levers adjusted for mild current, press red button on switch "A," and you will find the lamp glow dimly. Increase by opening spark points "B," and advancing the control levers. While the current is passing through the lamp (in series with the patient), hold the color scale close up and match the color of the lamp to some one of the numbered shades.

As an example: should you desire 500 Milliamperes, and the lamp color matches shade marked 450 or perhaps 525, either increase or decrease output by altering settings of levers "K," "E" and "J," or spark points "B." To increase—open points somewhat and advance lever "J"; to decrease—bring points closer together.

The lamp should be used for testing purposes only and when the desired settings have been obtained should be removed from the circuit, and connections made as before; i. e., direct from the machine to the handle. The resistance of this lamp cuts down the current to the patient about 20% and the operator should figure accordingly.

APPLICA- TION OF D'ARSON- VAL CUR- RENT

The d'Arsonval current as delivered through the chair pad will reduce high arterial pressure. It is necessary to give a number of treatments before any lasting results can be obtained, as although the sphygmomanometer reading before and after treatment will show conclusively that (in most cases at least) the pressure has been lowered, this

pressure will again go back to the high point, within a short time. Each treatment will serve to reduce the pressure a little more than the previous sitting, and if a lasting result is to be obtained it will be necessary to give several treatments even after the pressure has been reduced to the point desired in order that the pressure will remain down. After the pressure has been brought back to normal it is advisable to taper off on the treatments; that is, decrease the milliamperage slightly at each sitting.

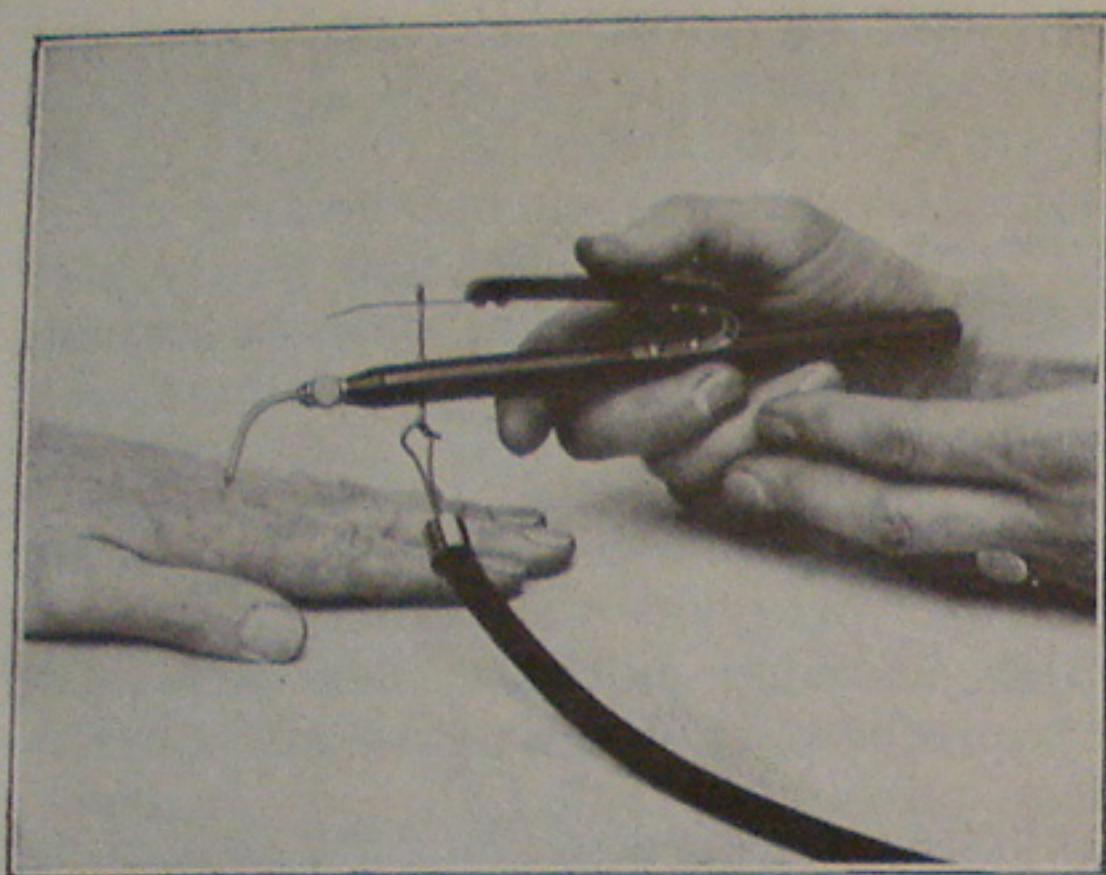
After a few d'Arsonval and High Frequency treatments, the spark points "B" should be cleaned as follows:

TO CLEAN SPARK IN- TERRUPTER POINTS

Generally any irregularity in the discharge of High Frequency or d'Arsonval Currents can be traced to the Spark Interrupter Points "B," as, after using the machine for heavy discharge for any length of time, these points become carbonized, and if this condition is ignored pitting of the silver itself will result.

To clean these points, wet *with saliva* the corner of a card and slide between points, moistening the surfaces; then burn off the moisture with the current. *Have no electrode in the circuit when cleaning points, nor do not have patient connected with Auto-Pad and lamp in circuit.* Repeat the cleaning process two or three times and you will find a considerable quantity of carbon adhering to the card. Work regulating screw "B" back and forth (with the current on) during this process. This will serve to take up most of the foreign matter which may be present in the form of carbon.

Should your points become exceedingly rough at any time, you may have to resort to the "sand paper" method of cleaning. Take a small piece of very fine sand paper and fold same back so that you have a rough surface exposed on both sides. Insert this carefully between the points, close adjusting screw "B" gently, and withdraw the paper. (A nail file works very



Application of Fulguration

To increase the current discharge, do not move levers "K" and "E," but adjust as far as possible, first with points "B," and farther with lever "J." Each time lever "J" is advanced, (*always with current OFF*) be sure that spark points "B" are closely adjusted. As an example: set lever "J" on point 1 and open spark points to deliver maximum current at that setting; cut off current, set lever "J" on 2, all but close points "B," and you will find the current a trifle stronger than when lever "J" was on point 1 and points "B" were wide open. It is a gradual step, and *any* power can be obtained.

It is advisable to use an anesthetic, locally, before applying the Fulguration electrode, as the spark has a hot caustic effect, and really sears its way into the tissues, making the treatment too painful for ordinary cases unless cocaine or some other agent is employed first.

Apply electrode point desired (there are three included with the handle) directly to the part to be treated, and make contact with the spring lever, using index finger or thumb. To alleviate pain as much as possible where sensitive tissues are being encountered, and where no local anesthetic is being used, bring the point to the surface of the skin and quickly remove

it beyond sparking distance; all this with spring lever pressed down. Several short applications like this, of two or three seconds at the most, generally suffice in obtaining the desired result with this method.

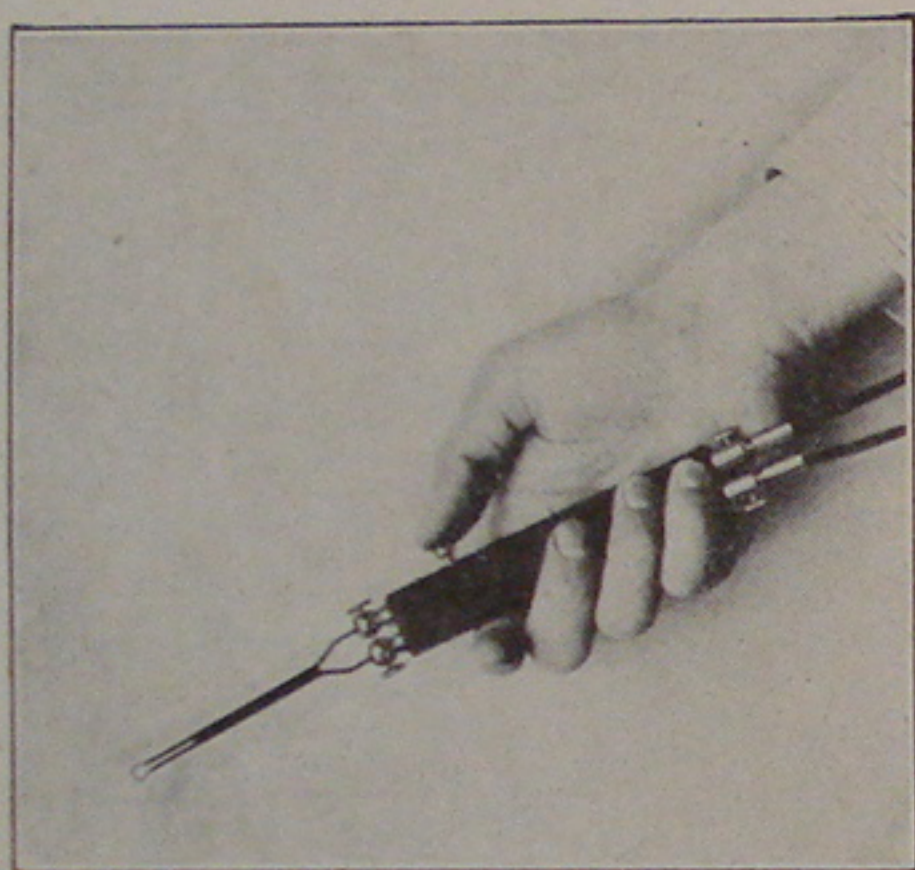
When shorter, hotter sparks are desired, set the patient on the chair pad, and instead of connecting the second d'Arsonval wire to the long nickel plated handle, fasten it to the Fulguration electrode; one wire from the d'Arsonval terminals is to be connected to the chair pad, and the other to the Fulguration electrode. Dr. Eberhart has written a thorough chapter on Fulguration Treatments in his latest book, and we take pleasure in referring you to it for complete information of the subject.

CAUTERY See that current is cut off; that spark points "B" are open $1/16$ inch; (turn regulating screw to left to open); that levers "G" and "J" are on points 1; that lever "H" is on point marked "C," and that "F" is on point 1. The settings of levers "E" and "K" are immaterial as they are automatically cut out of the circuit when the spark points "B" are separated, and the d'Arsonval and High Frequency currents are also cut off.

Use the heavy maroon cords same as used for d'Arsonval, and clamp tips firmly in posts marked "Cautery," and the other ends to binding posts on end of cautery handle. This handle has a switch for convenience in operating, and pressing the button closes the circuit to the knife.

Press *red button* on switch "A"; repeatedly press switch on cautery handle and advance lever "G," one button at a time until the knife becomes a cherry red color. Do not advance the lever "G" too far and still retain the pressure on the switch on the handle, as there will be danger of burning out the knife.

If a greater degree of heat is desired for very short intervals, you may advance lever "G" a button or two farther, but then be careful to flash the current off and on by means of the cautery handle switch to prevent overheating. If unable to obtain enough heat for heavy knives even with lever "G" on the last or twelfth button, cut off the current entirely, set "G" back to 3 or 4, and advance lever "J." Close the circuit and advance "G" as before until the desired current is obtained. You may advance lever "J" up to point 5 for your heaviest knives.



**Proper method
of applying
Cautery**

If your knife does not heat when connected and operated as above, try some other circuit to make sure you have current entering the machine. Look closely at levers "G," "H," "F" and "J" to make sure they are making good contact on the buttons. Your knife itself may even be at fault, the copper bars in which the tip is held possibly being jammed together in packing or shipping.

DIAGNOSTIC Set levers "G," "F" and "J" on points 1, and "H" on contact "D." Separate spark points same as for Cautery. Connect tips of diagnostic lamp cords to posts marked "Diag.," and regulate the brilliancy of the lamp by means of lever "G." If advancing lever "G" clear around does not pass enough current to the lamp, open the circuit and advance lever "J" two or three buttons, and then again start with lever "G" on 1 and increase as desired.

Exercise great care in advancing lever "G" not to go too far when using small lamps, as they burn out easily. Any other lamp for diagnostic purposes may be used in the same manner, the regulation being very fine and the capacity ample. The diagnostic output ranges from 1/2 volt on point 2 to 12 volts on point 16.



**Diagnostic
Lamp**

When desired, the Cautery and Diagnostic Circuits may be used simultaneously. This is of extreme value when the knife is to be used in a darkened recess. With lever "H" on point "C," adjust heat of cautery knife same as described above, by advancing lever "G" to desired setting. Your lamp will now light up if connected to the diagnostic binding posts, and should the light be insufficient increase volume of current to

the lamp by means of lever "F." Lever "F" will not alter the Cautery circuit.

SINUSOIDAL Have levers "G" and "J" on points 1. Place lever "H" on point "S." Connect short nickel plated handles with the light cords to posts marked "Sinu." Have patient grasp the handles firmly and graduate amount of current to patient by advancing lever "G" same as described under Cautery and Diagnostic. If, after advancing lever "G" all the way around the circle, the current is not sufficient, you may advance lever "J"; try strength of current on each one of the 5 settings, starting with "G" on point 1 each time "J" is advanced one button.

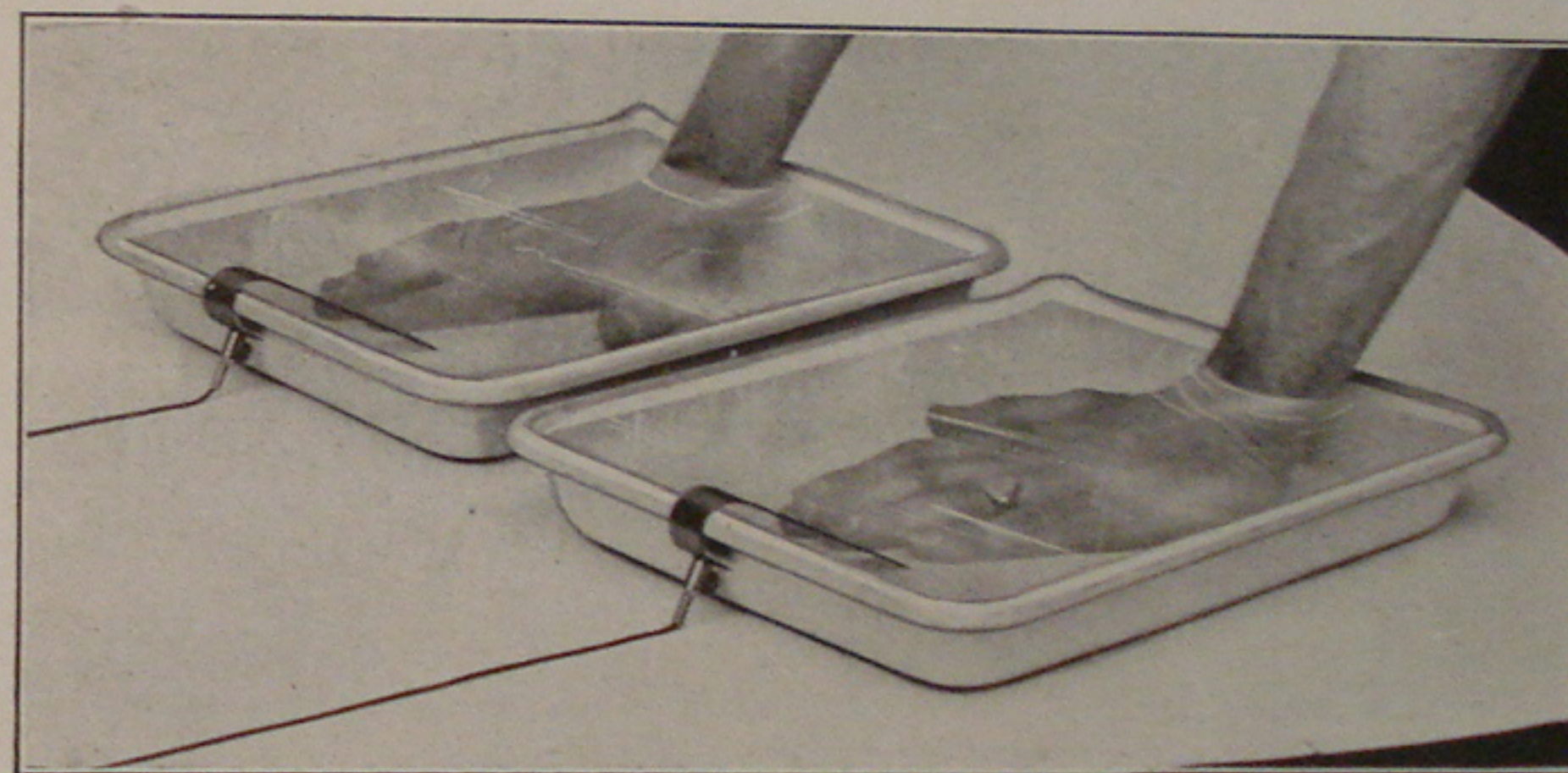


Application of
Sinusoidal
with
Spongio Disc

A moist pad or Spongio Electrode as illustrated, can be used to advantage in many instances where the round handle would be found inconvenient.

The Sinusoidal Current is indicated in all forms of Paralysis or atrophied condition of the muscles or nerves, and in sluggish conditions of the venous blood, as in Varicose Veins, Ulcers, etc.

To obtain the best results in Paralysis of the arms or upper body, immerse the hands in two pans or trays of water, to which has been added a small quantity of salt, connecting one pan to each side of the sinusoidal outlets. Roll small pieces of lead foil around the cord tips before dropping them in the pans, or allow the No. 311 handles to lay directly in the water. The No. 618 Liquid Bath Connectors were especially designed for this purpose. (See catalog section).



Sinusoidal Treatment with pan and water method

The same technic applies to the lower limbs, placing the feet in the trays. If it is desirable to use a stronger current on one limb than on the other, place an extra quantity of salt in the tray where most current is wanted. The action of the salt reduces the electrical resistance of the skin and allows a more free passage of the current.

Sinusoidal current is *contra-indicated* in cases of *high blood pressure*. If your patient has an abnormal blood pressure *always reduce same first* by treating thoroughly with d'Arsonval current. (See pages 6 to 9.)

Periodically interrupted Sinusoidal Current may be obtained by either making and breaking contact at one of the binding posts, or by employing a mechanical interrupter. The price is reasonable.

Don't forget: always moisten the electrodes where possible, before giving treatments with Sinusoidal Current, to overcome the resistance of the skin and insure most current delivered for best results.

* * * * As a resumé on the above, you will find that for Cautery you have 12 *points of regulation*, for Diagnostic 16 *points*, and Sinusoidal 20 *points*. Each of these points is controlled individually by lever "J"; current output with "J" on 5 being considerably stronger than when on point 1. This gives a total of 60 points of regulation for Cautery, 80 for Diagnostic, and 100 for Sinusoidal.

CAUTION Do not advance lever "J" without first cutting off current at switch "A."

Do not permit lever "G" to stop between points.

Do not make or break connections with *red* button on switch "A" pressed down.

Do not expect to obtain Cautery Circuit with lever "H" on "D" or "S," or vice versa.

CORRECTING ERRORS IN OPERATING THE CAUTERY, DIAGNOSTIC AND SINUSOIDAL CIRCUITS

10 ampere capacity.)

If machine should apparently "go dead," that is, you are unable to obtain any current from it, first unscrew connecting plug of the machine from the illuminating lamp socket, and try the current in same by inserting lamp. If the lamp fails to light, look for burned out fuse in the cut-out box where the current enters your office or building. (Fuses should be of

Should your knife still fail to heat when connected to Cautery circuit, test for trouble: Remove Cautery knife from the handle, and set lever "G" on point 6. Complete a short circuit with a knife blade or other piece of metal, across from one post on the handle to the other, and when making and breaking contact observe whether there is any sparking. If no sparks can be seen, you know the trouble is not in the knife, but somewhere nearer the machine. Now disconnect the wires from the handle, and still with lever "G" on point 6, touch the cord tips together, and watch for sparks.

The next step will be on the marble plate itself. You will notice that the small metal plate marked "Cautery" is clamped under one of the binding posts. Throw on your current again and touch the plate with one bar of the Cautery knife, and the opposite post with the other bar of the knife. Should even this fail to indicate the trouble, it should be reported to us at once.

In making these tests, be sure that levers "G" and "H" make good contact on the buttons.

Much the same procedure can be followed with the Diagnostic and Sinusoidal Circuits. When your lamp fails to illuminate, first be sure it is screwed firmly into the socket. Or remove lamp entirely, and after setting lever "H" on point marked "D" and "G" on button 4 or 5, touch side of brass shell on base of lamp to name plate, and end of lamp to opposite post. Try also with metal lamp holder by making a short circuit from post to post, and watch for sparking.

If ever the binding posts appear "dead," with switch "A" closed and tested out as above, report to us at once.

PILOT LIGHT The pilot light indicates a closed circuit to the transformer, and you should always see that this light is out before leaving the machine.

Pilot Light Lamps \$0.30 each.

OZONE Dr. Eberhart says "Whenever an electric spark passes through the air ozone is liberated."

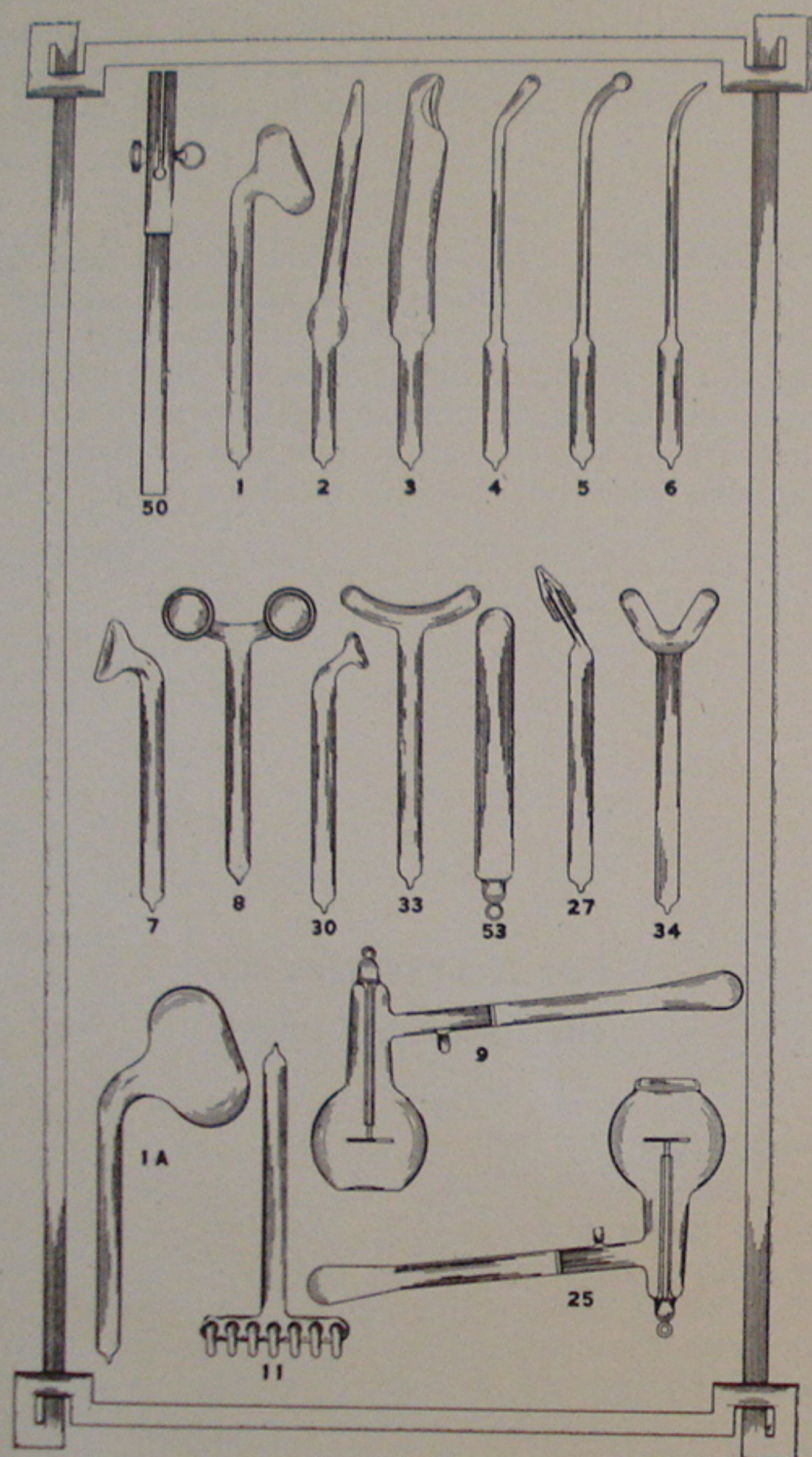
Speaking of ozone Dr. Neiswanger says, "Much of the therapeutic value of electric currents applied to the body depends upon the generation of this agent. All currents produce it in a degree but the greater the frequency and the higher the voltage the greater its production."

One of the many uses of the high frequency current is as a blood purifier through the agency of ozone which is generated by the electric spark or spray and which seeks, with electricity as applied through the high frequency glass vacuum electrode, the path of least resistance which in the body is in the veins as they contain the conductable carbonates and impurities which are mostly in need of this purifying action of ozone.

In addition to this widely employed use of ozone is a method of employing it for inhalation through the use of an ozonizer as illustrated and described on page 28 of this booklet.

CATAPHORESIS Cataphoresis is the introduction of medicine through the unbroken skin by means of an electric current and for this purpose many successful physicians use an ordinary high frequency glass vacuum electrode in connection with suitable medicine but no doubt a larger measure of success can be obtained by using the special cataphoric electrode as illustrated on page 22 of this booklet.

For Accessories see
the following pages

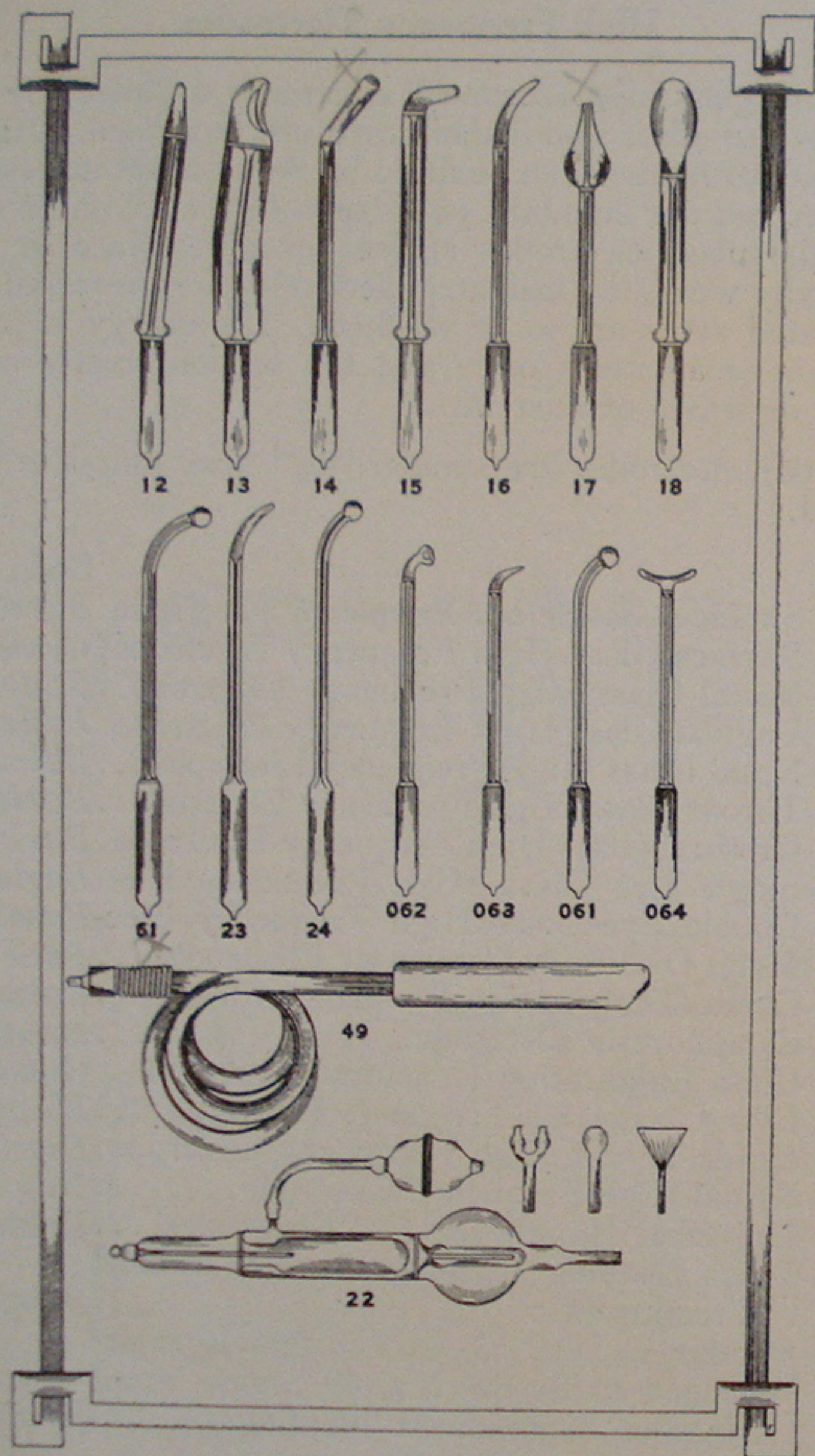


High Frequency Electrodes

All our glass high frequency electrodes are made by us, of the very best glass obtainable; carefully annealed. All sizes and makes of holders can be fitted on request, but unless otherwise specified our standard $\frac{5}{8}$ " size is furnished on all orders. While the plain electrodes suffice for all surface or superficial cavity work, the insulated electrodes are preferred where deep seated areas are to be reached. The energy is confined to certain small areas only, and the section treated without leakage or waste of current.

All our electrodes are standard $\frac{5}{8}$ " size, unless otherwise specified.

No.		Code	Price
1	—Surface Glass High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Bacca</i>	\$0.75
1A	—Surface Glass High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Gram</i>	1.00
2	—Rectal Glass High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Bagot</i>	.85
3	—Vaginal Glass High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Ballet</i>	.75
4	—Nasal Glass High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Balm</i>	.75
5	—Throat Glass High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Baric</i>	.75
6	—Urethral Glass High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Bark</i>	.75
7	—Single Eye Glass High Frequency Elec.	<i>Barley</i>	.75
8	—Double Eye Glass High Frequency Elec.	<i>Basal</i>	1.00
9	—Metal Disc Body Condenser Electrode.	<i>Basic</i>	3.50
11	—Comb (Scalp) High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Batia</i>	2.00
25	—Cataphoresis Electrode.	<i>Binder</i>	4.00
27	—Glass Fulguration (Vacuum) Electrode.	<i>Guad</i>	1.50
30	—Corn Glass High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Biogen</i>	.75
33	—Outer Throat High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Biotic</i>	.75
34	—Spinal High Frequency Electrode.	<i>Bite</i>	.75
50	—Universal Handle for $\frac{5}{8}$ " Electrodes.	<i>Bolus</i>	1.00
53	—Glass Handle (Vacuum) for Indirect Treatments.	<i>Bismal</i>	1.00
54	—Similar to No. 53, except that it is arranged to fit the No. 49 Shock Proof Handle. For indirect Treating.	<i>Banter</i>	.75

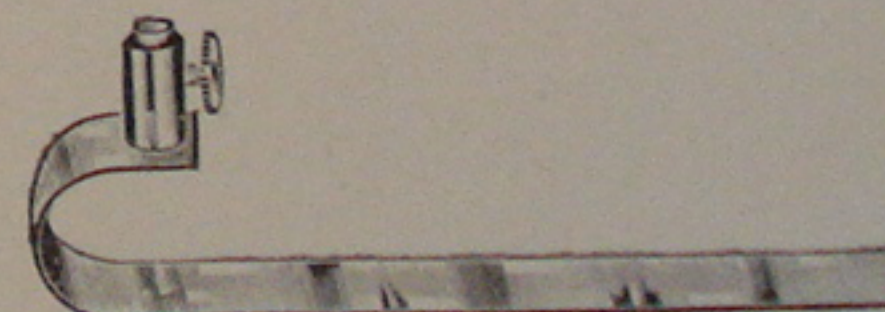


High Frequency Electrodes—Continued

No.		Code	Price
12—	Rectal Insulated Glass Electrode.....	Bazin	\$1.50
13—	Vaginal Insulated Glass Electrode.....	Beat	1.75
14—	Nasal Insulated Glass Electrode.....	Bed	1.50
15—	Post Nasal Insulated Glass Electrode.....	Beef	1.50
16—	Urethral Insulated Glass Electrode.....	Bela	1.50
17—	Inner Ear Insulated Glass Electrode.....	Belt	1.50
18—	Tongue Insulated Glass Electrode.....	Benzol	1.50
22—	Ozone Generator—Complete.....	Bidwy	10.00
23—	Heavy Glass Special Urethral Electrode....	Gull	1.00
24—	Heavy Glass Special Throat Electrode....	Gum	1.00
49—	Insulated Handle and Cord for 5/8" Elect..	Block	3.50
61—	Insulated Throat Electrode.....	Breath	1.50
Complete set of Snow's Electrodes, Nos. 1.			
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.....			
609—	Diathermy Disc, 3" Diameter	Graft	0.75
606R—	Rubber Handle for Diathermy Discs	Jecur	1.00

Insulated Shock Proof Handle for High Frequency Electrodes

Many operators complain of the danger of shocking either themselves or their patients with our regular No. 50 Handle, on account of the exposed metal connection. We therefore designed the special Insulated Handle, No. 49 (see illustration on page 24), which has no exposed contacts and is absolutely shock proof. Made entirely of one piece of hard rubber, with the heavy insulated connecting cord fastened securely to the spring brass clamp inside. No. 49 Handle and Cord, Price \$3.50.



No. 618 Liquid Bath Connector described on page 17

Price \$0.50

Fulguration Electrode No. 20

Fulguration is the best known method of applying the High Frequency Current for the removal of Warts, Moles, Nevi and similar growths. When used in connection with this outfit, most excellent results can be obtained in the removal of Neoplasms of the Urinary Bladder, and for the destruction of Cancerous Masses. Our No. 20 Electrode is supplied with three tips of different shapes for all surface work, and specially prepared Rubber Covered Steel Wire for introduction through urethral Catheters or Cystoscopes will be furnished if desired.

No.		Code	Price
20—	Fulguration Electrode, with 3 tips.....	Gadol	\$2.00
40—	Fulguration Wire, Rubber Covered.....	Gag	25c ft.

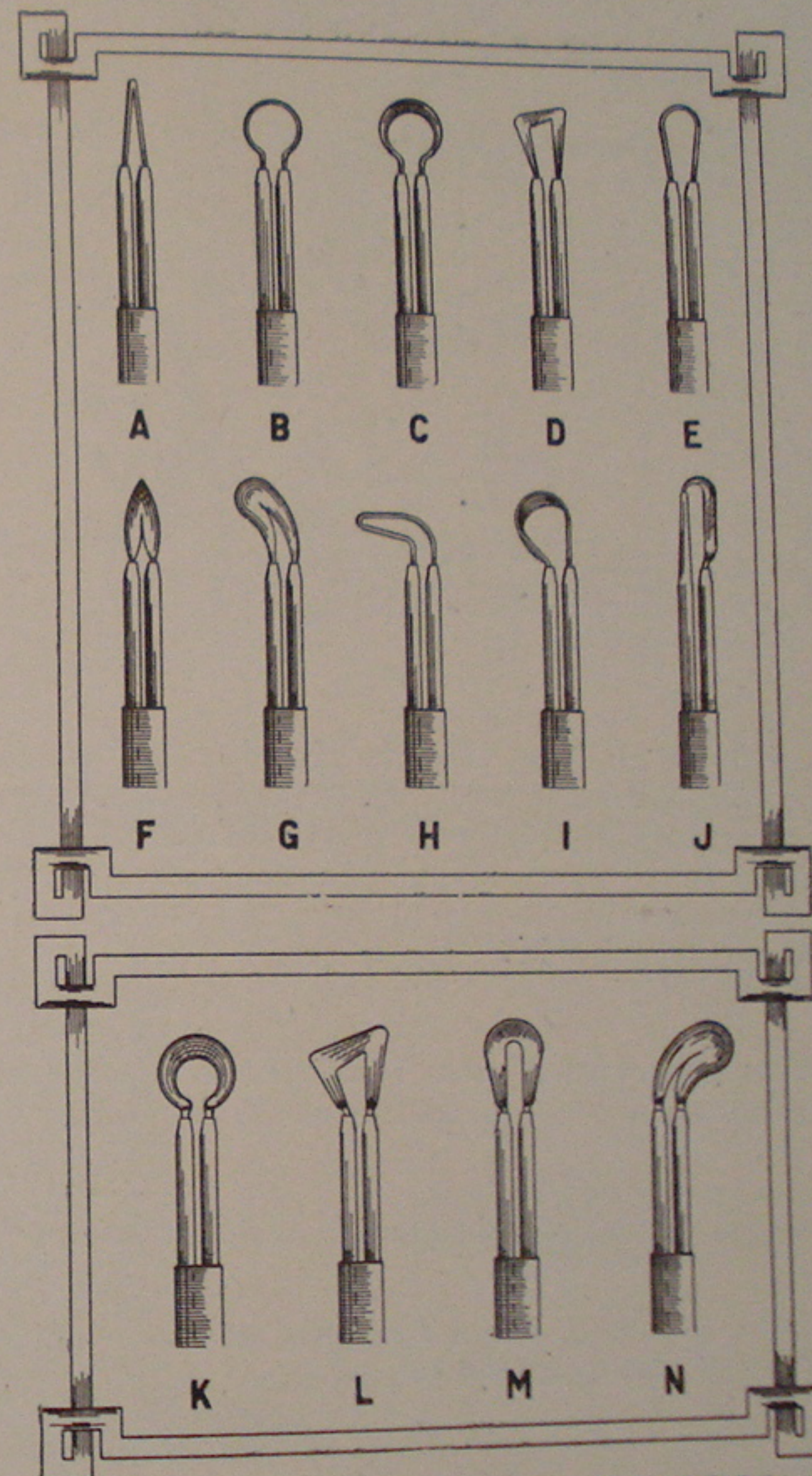
(Illustrations on page 30)

No. 51—Heavy Insulated High Frequency Cord

This cord is made of a stranded Copper conductor covered with several layers of pure Gum Rubber. It is perfectly safe to touch any part of this cord even when passing considerable current, as the Rubber covering is heavy enough to afford ample protection. Cord is very flexible.

At one end is mounted our standard cord tip, which will fit into any of our machines; on the other end is fastened a special spring clasp.

No.		Code	Price
51 —	Heavy Cord, 4 ft. long.....	Gait	\$1.00
51-5—	Heavy Cord, 5 ft. long.....	Hirtz	1.20
51-6—	Heavy Cord, 6 ft. long.....	Hoche	1.35
51-7—	Heavy Cord, 7 ft. long.....	Hodge	1.50

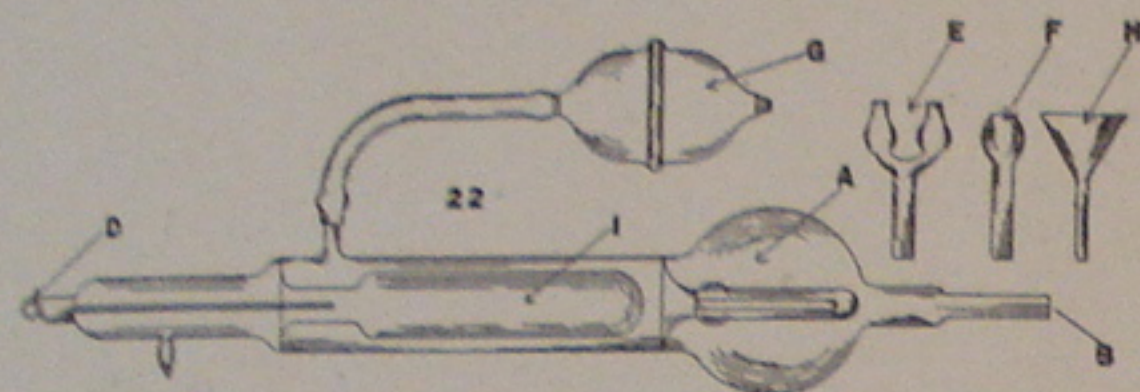


Cautery Knives, A to J
Cautery Knives, K to N

Each \$0.85
" 1.10

Ozone Generator No. 22

An *all glass* Ozonizer, made in one piece. Has two compartments, one for holding the purifying oils (we furnish an ounce each of Oil of Eucalyptus and Oil of Pine Needles with the electrode), and a Vacuum chamber to which is connected the wire from the High Frequency Current.

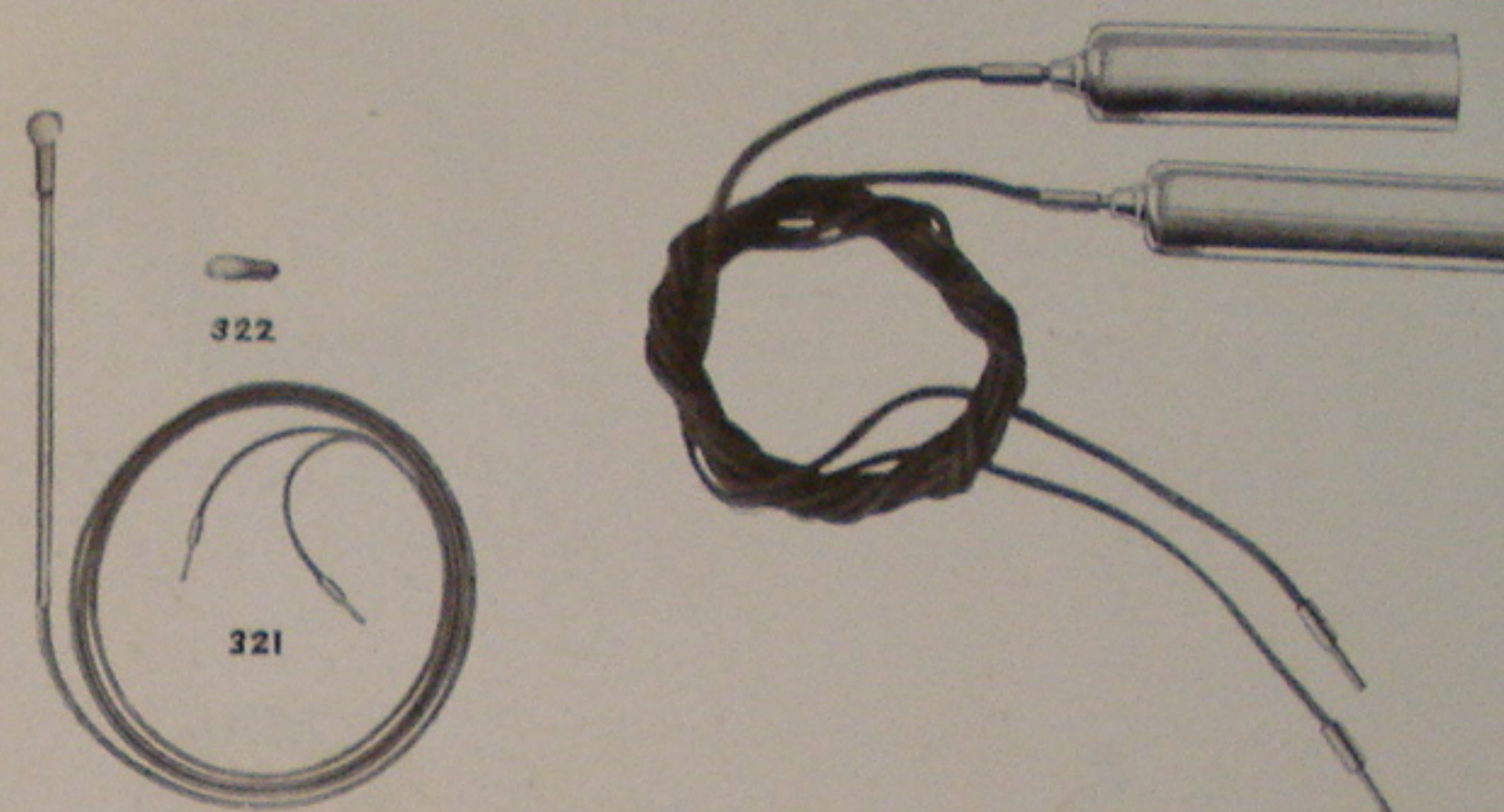


Connection is made at "D," the chamber "A" partly filled with the neutralizing oils, and the generator grasped firmly at "I." The current passes from the active Electrode "I" through the air space to the hand, filling the outer chamber with pure ozone. Nose piece "E" or mouth piece "F" is connected with rubber tubing to end "B." Air is gently forced through by means of bulb "G."

The ozone impregnated vapor is inhaled by the patient, and is an excellent aid in treating diseases of the respiratory organs.

No.	Code	Price
22—Ozone Generator, complete as illustrated...	<i>Bidwy</i>	\$10.00

The ozone generator is not furnished with the cabinet, but is an extra that may be added to equipment if desired at price specified above.



No. 322 Lamp, Price \$0.50	No. 311 Metal Treatment Handles \$0.40
No. 321 Handle & Cords \$1.15	No. 312 Treatment Cords \$0.50
Complete \$1.60	



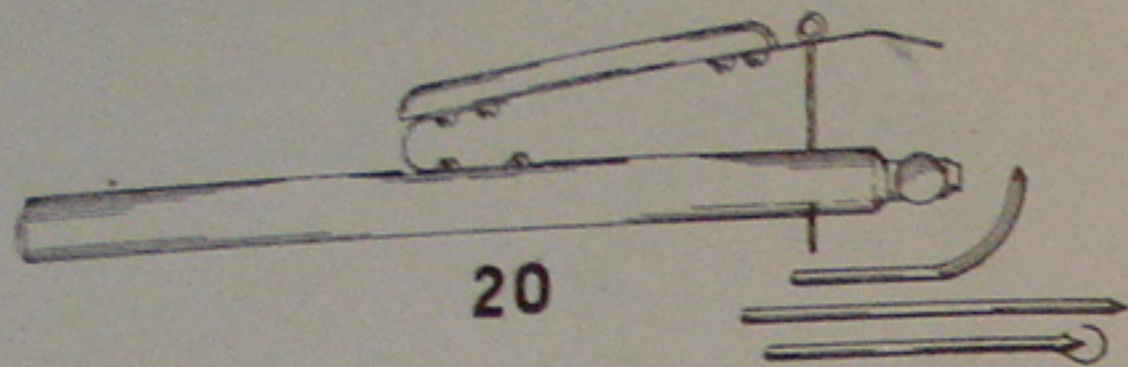
No. 316 Felt Pad Electrode and Handle \$0 50



No. 410 Chair Pad \$10.00



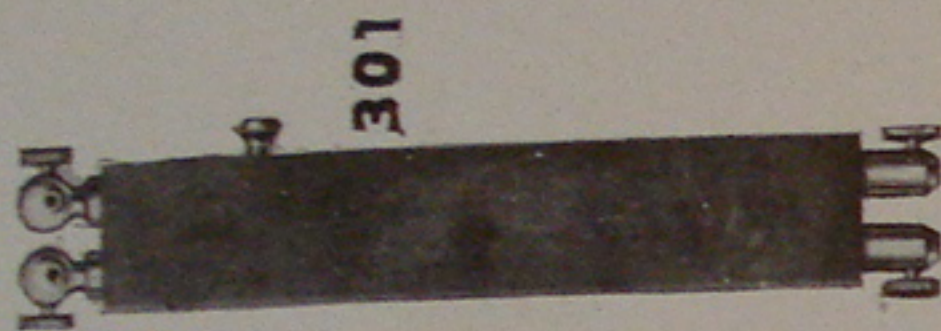
No. 52
Auto Condensation Handle \$0.75



No. 20 Fulguration Electrode \$2.00
Described on page 26



No. 51 H. F. Cord \$1.00



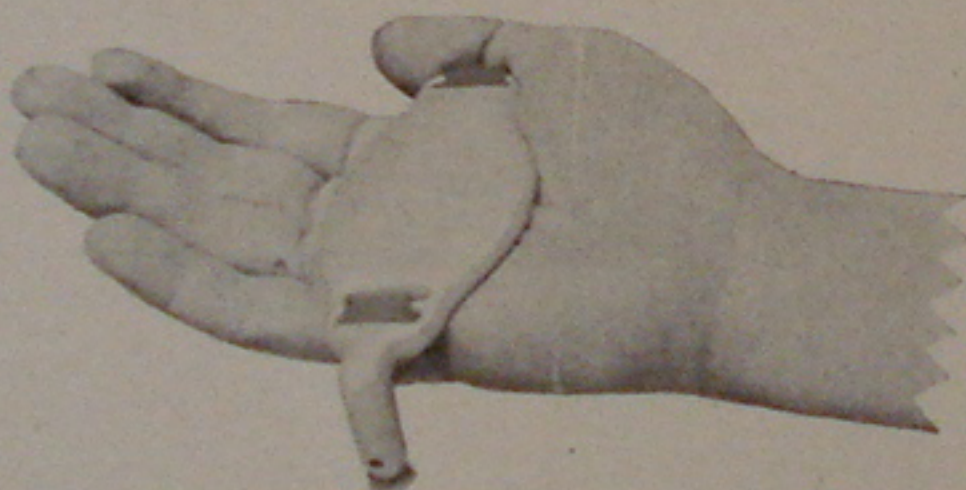
No. 301 Cautery Handle \$1.75



No. 306 Cautery Cords \$1.00



No. 609
3" Diathermy Disc \$0.75



No. 606R Rubber Handle \$1.00



No. 614 Diathermy Hand Electrode \$1.25